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THE ARCHBISHOP LOYAL

HIS ASSURANCE TO SATOLLI.

HE MAKES A FERVENT ADDRESS TO THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

THE GREAT CATHEDRAL CROWDED.

PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS CELEBRATED BY THE POPE'S REPRESENTATIVE-A DINNER AFTER THE CEREMONY-RECEPTION FOR THE PRIESTS OF THE DIOCESE IN THE EVENING-PLANS FOR TO-DAY.

The celebration of the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday was attended by fully 10,000 The fact that Monsignor Satolli and Archbishop Corrigan were to take part in the ceremonies was wint caused the attendance to be so large. Great numbers of the friends and admirers of Dr. McGlynn were in the throng in and about the cathedral. Many expressions of warm sympathy with the restored priest were heard, and his picture had an enormous sale in the streets about the big white edifice.

It had been announced that Archbishop Corrigan would deliver an address. In view of the fact that he has for some time been considered as one of those who are opposed to Monsigner Satelti and his mission, everybody waited with much eagerness for the time when he was to speak. Although the elaborate and impressive ceremonic were the attraction for many, what the Archbishop of New-York would have to say was the loadwhich drew more. The address of the head of the principal diocese of the country was expected to throw light on his attitude toward Monsignor Satolli. The situation in the Roman Catholic Church in this country has been so complicated for some time that no one could with any degree of certainty predict whether the address would treat the Apostolic Delegate coldly or whether it would speak well of him and wel-

WHY THE ADDRESS CAUSED SURPRISE.

The address was a surprise. It may not be so, but the general opinion is that Archbishop Corrigan has not been an ardent admirer of Monsigner Satolli or his mission. When, there fore, his address yesterday was an unqualified avowal of fealty to Monsignor Satolli, great was the surprise. If Archbishop Corrigan inspired or allowed others to inspire the many attacks which have appeared from time to time against the Apostolic Delegate and his mission his address was a complete and unconditional retreat from his position. It he was not responsible for what was published, then his address was a stinging rebuke to his too enthusiastic admirwho attacked the representative of the Pope in America because they thought that he had offended the Archbishop by restoring Dr. McGlynn.

SYMPATHY WITH THE ARCHBISHOP. However, since it has seemed that Archbishop Corrigan was opposed to Monsignor Satolli, many persons felt deeply for the Archbishop, because they thought he had been obliged to make the eddress. What he said was simply an acknowledgement of the power vested in Monsignor Satolli, and a declaration of allegiance to him. It discountenanced attacks upon the Apostolic Delegate or his mission, and denied that the Archbishop ever was in sympathy with any article was published in order to make the Apostolic Delegate feel like an intruder while he was in this country. In every way it praised him It seconded everything of a complimentary nature that had been ever said or printed, and denied knowledge of everything that had been said or done to injure Monsignor Satolli or to drive him out of the country. Archbishop Corrigan read the address. He generally speaks without notes of any kind. Every word he pronounced could be clearly understood.

VISUALY AFFECTED BY HIS READIN : e reading visibly affected him. At times persons insisted that he was sobbing. Whether tears of joy came into his eyes at the opportunity to express before the Apostolic Delegate his respect and esteem for him and the Pope, or whether the tears were caused by chagrin at being obliged to make statements that did not come from his heart, no one but himself could tell. However, if what he said yest rday are really his sentiments, and have been his sentiments since Monsignor Satolli was sent to this country, Archbishop Corrigan has been a much abused and badly

used man. Here is his address: Most Reverend Excellency, Reverend Brethren of

the Clergy, Dear Brethren of the Laity: Before the burden of the Good Shepherd is put upon his shoulders, and the holy oil of unction poured upon his head, every bishop-elect takes a polemn oath to be "from that day forth faithful and obedient to blessed Peter the Apostle, to the Roman Church, to the Sovereign Pontiff for the time being, and his legitimate successors," entering into detail, the prelate, still kneeling before the altar, makes among other promises the follow-ing: "A legate of the Holy See both coming and going. I shall treat with honor and assist him in his

This form of oath, if memory serves me, dates from the pontificate of St. Gregory VII, 800 years ago. It bears evidence of traces of the feudal system, peculiar to that period, but it would be a great mistake to suppose that it derived its being from any mere custom of the Middle Ages, as it is based upon, supported and proved by a thousand facts and testimonies scattered through Church history. The consecration oath of a bishop is simply a single leaf in a beautiful flower, representing the Primacy of the Apostolic Sec. A luminous and authoritative expression of this truth is found in the cele brated declaration of the Council of Florence. In this decree the venerable fathers, gathered together from every part of the world, solemnly defined as a logma to be believed by all Christians that the Holy Apostolic See and the Roman Pontiff hold primacy over the entire world; that the Roman Pontiff is the successor of blessed Peter, Prince of the Apostles, and true vicar of Christ, the head of the entire Church, father and teacher of all Chris tians. Furthermore, they affirm that to him in blessed Peter was given by our Lord Jesus Chris full power of feeding, ruling and governing the universal Church. This explicit declaration of the Primacy of Peter has received still greater clearness from the definition of the Vatican Council which has supplemented it and left no loophole of escape touching the full and perfect character of

A PERNICIOUS ERROR BRANDED.

The Church defines dogmas, dear brethren, when revealed truth is rashly assailed or called in question. Once error runs riot there is obvious need of emning it and proclaiming the orthodox doctrine. Hence, when in the course of time dangerous theories came to the surface, to the effect that the Sovereign Pontiff, although head of the Church, was only its ministerial head, so to say, or its nt; that his authority might indeed be exerted in times of extraordinary difficulty and crisis, but that it did not extend directly to every diocese in the world, as the authority of a bishop does to every parish under his control; the Council of the Vati can, in order to brand this pernicious error and cast it aside forever, deemed it necessary to define that The Roman Church obtains the principate of ordinary, that is of lawful and canonically established power over all other churches; that this jurisdiconal power of the Roman Pontiff, which is truly Episcopal, is also direct and immediate toward all bishops and pastors, of whatever rank and dignity, as well as the faithful, both taken one and all together, have the duty of hierarchical subordination, and of true obedience, no those things that pertain to faith and morals, but also in those that pertain to discipline and the government of the Church diffused through

HE IS NON-COMMITTAL AS TO HIS REPORT.

PRIVATE ADVICES SAY THAT HE COMES BACK

TO URGE PROMPT ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION REGARDING

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] San Francisco, Aug. 15 .- Minister Blount arrived to-day from Honolulu, and will start tomorrow for Washington, in response to an urgent dispatch from the State Department. Mr. Blount tendered his resignation as Minister some time ago, but he had not up to the time of his departure received notification either of its acceptance or of the appointment of his successor. Mr. Blount said he was compelled to return to the United States by important private business which could no longer be neglected. The result is that Honofor the first time in years without a diplo matic representative from the United States. Consul Severance and Admiral Skerrett are there,

diplomatic authority. He said: I am glad to escape from the isolation of the Islands. Everything is quiet. There will be no further trouble. Those of the royalists who might feel disposed to make trouble recognize that the whole matter is in the hands of the United States: that if this country wants to annex them, annexation will be accomplished."

but Mr. Elount distinctly stated that neither had

From many questions which Mr. Blount re fused to answer or evaded, your correspondent learned that he has made no recommendations in Mr. Blount declared emphatically that under our Constitution we couldn't annex a country which had practically deprived the natives of all their land. Not over twenty thousand acres on the whole islands were ever the property of the people, and much of this had been sold to foreigners. The result was that outside the land was owned by foreigners. The whole spirit of the land laws was opposed to our methods as it left the Kanakas a landless people.

Despite Mr. Blount's denial that any change in the situation in Hawaii caused his return private advices from Honolulu say the Provisional leaders, as well as Minister Blount are much worried over the attitude taken by Japan in regard to her citizens in Hawaii. A formal demand has been made by Japan that to her people be given the same right of suffrage as to Europeans. The Provisional Government will refuse to yield to this, but it has not power to resist should Japan send several gunboats to insist on compliance. So it is said that Mr. Blount has undertaken the trip to Washington to impress upon President Cleveland the absolute need of prompt decision in regard to Hawaii before Japan takes action. For the first time Mr. Blount and the Provisional leaders are acting together in the effort to check Japan's scheme. private advices from Honolulu say the Provis-

ANNEXATIONISTS ARE HOPEFUL. MR. BLOUNT'S RECENT ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TAKEN AS

A GOOD AUGURY. Honolulu, Aug. 8.-The leading topic of discussion here for the last forty-eight hours has been Minister Blount's announcement that he would leave by the steamer Gaelie to-day. It has also latel become known that he has taken a definite stand back of the Provisional Government on certain de mands made by the Japanese Government. inent annexationists declare Blount to be favorable to the establishment of a protecturate over Hawaii Mr. Blount is decidedly vexed at stories set affort Claus Spreckels implicating him in the cane entation by royalists. Royalists are not favor-Washington, while on the other hand annexationist are elated and assert that they have still other grounds for believing that the beginning of the here, money matters are becoming easier, and the sale of Government bonds, over \$40,000, which took place last week has enabled the Government resume work in the harbor. Large improvements to is the opinion that the settlement of the annexation estion in some way, gu some stable form, is all that is needed to genuine boom.

This morning it was learned directly and post tively that the Japanese Government has lately been pressing the Provisional Government for some promise or assurance of future suffrage for Japanese immigrants here. After consultation with Minister Blount the Provisional Government declined to answer the Japanese Government pending the settlement of the an-nexation question by the United States. In conversation two days ago Minister Blount said he decided three weeks ago to return to the United States on or about the present date, and that nothing | above it were charred and soon would have caught but positive orders by the Australia or the Oceanic would prevent his departure by the Gaelle to-day. In reply to inquiries during an extended interview the

Minite said in substance:

"I shall then turn over the archives of the Government, with other property, to Consulteneral serverance at atom of August 5. If the theile arrives in the morning. There is no danger of any disturbance from Annexationists, and in conversation with leading Royalists I have learned that they will make no further opposition to the Provisional Government until after the decision of the United States is announced on the proposition for annexation. I am anxious to get home, and am confident the Provisional Government is capable of preserving the peace and quiet of the country.

Throughout the interview ran the prevailing idea that Minister Blount considered the Provisional Government as a fixture not to be disturbed unless the United states should see fit to change its policy here after. When approached about the contents of his report, he replied that he intended leaving Hawaii without expressing an opinion on either side of the question at issue, but the entire tener of his conversation went to show that his reserved opinion was that the Government of the United States should uphold the present Island Government in the interests of Americans and America.

RUNAWAY ON THE OCEAN BOULEVARD

A PROOKLYN MAN INJURED AND A PROSPECT PARK POLICEMAN SEVERELY BRUISED.

Henry Hyams, a well-known furniture dealer at No Court-st., Brooklyn, was driving in a buggy in the Ocean Boulevard at 9 o'clock last evening when breeching strap broke and the horse took fright Mr. Hyams was thrown out upon his head, while the horse dashed along the Boulevard at a rapid pace and entered Prospect Park. Royal D. Days, of the Scranton Glass Company, No. 56 Murray st., was driving in a surrey when the runaway ran into his wagon, tearing a wheel off each vehicle. Mrs. Days was thrown out, but escaped injury. The horse co-tinued on and was captured by Park Policeman Pea the road into the bushes, bruising his hands and body Mr. Hyams was taken to a hotel, where unds were attended to.

BEFORE THE SHRINE OF ST. ANTHONY.

Butler, N. J., Aug. 15 .- Each train into this own to-day brought a crowd of Catholic pligrims to vorship at the shrine of St. Anthony. The occasion was the Feast of the Assumption. Mass was cele-brated by Father Hugo, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Hollinger, Denis, and Albert. In the afternoon ceremonies took place before the shrine. The relic was exposed to view, and many worshippers kissed it hoping that they might be relieved of some disease.

DID MOSES HELLMAN COMMIT SUICIDE?

What was reported to be a sudden death from heart failure, but what the police of the East Eighty-eighth-st. olice station believe to be a case of suicide, was be their notice at 10 o'clock last night. Moses He

Broadway and lived at No. 19 Pales Branchay afternoon-found dead in his bed at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The nolice knew nothing of it until six hours later. Hellman was a married man, and his family are spend-ing the summer in the country. On Monday he is said to have written to a brother-in-law that he was not feeling

MINISTER BLOUNT RETURNS. NO RAPID TRANSIT IN SIGHT. IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS.

THE MANHATTAN COMPANY WILL NOT EX TEND ITS LINES.

COMMISSIONERS SENT BY THE RAIL-

The directors of the Manhattan Railway Company met in George J. Gould's office, at No. 195 Broadway, yesterday morning, and sent an answer to the Rapid Transit Commission in reply to the equest made by the commission on July 13. There were present at the meeting besides Mr. Gould, Samuel Sloan, Russell Sage, R. M. Gallaway, F. K. Hain and Simon Wormser. The meeting lasted only a few minutes. The follow-

Manhattan Railway Company, President's Office, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 15, 1893.

George J. Gould, president. R. L. Bushe, e-q., secretary Board of Rapid Transit Com-

Dear Sir: At a meeting of our Board of Directors to-day, called to consider your proposition for the extension of the Manhattan Hallway Company's lines, the following resolution was passed, which I was instructed to transmit

tors that owing to the present disturbed financial condition of the country it is deemed unwise on their part that they should at this time assume or make any new large contracts or extensions of their lines of road." Very GEORGE J. GOULD, President.

On July 7 the Manhattan Company asked the Rapid Transit Commission for an extension of sixty days within which to send a final answer to the propositions made by the commission. Five days later the commission met in Mr. Steinway's house, No. 26 Gramercy Park. A letter was sent to the Manhattan Company in reply to its request for an extension of time. The letter closed

October 17, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., and we must ask you icate your decision on this subject before then.

HE WAS A SOUND SLEEPER.

AN OLD MAN JUMPS FROM A ROYAL BLUE TRAIN AND IS NOT AWAKENED BY THE FALL.

s in Wisconsin, had a remarkable experience at o New-York on the Royal Blue Line train. He fel asleep in his seat, then arose and walked out upon the platform. He was seen as he started to de full speed, about fifty miles an hour. Before any uld stop him, he swung himself off as easily extended beside the track. Those who witnesse occurrence expected to find him dead, but when help reached him it was found he was not even ned. He was aroused, and it was found that he had escaped apparently unburt. He did not have the slightest idea of what he had done. He proceeded to New-York.

KILLED BY A NEWARK TROLLEY.

A BOY'S SKULL PRACTURED WHILE HE WAS PLAYING IN THE STREET.

car No. 64 of the Orange Electric line, was along Washington-st., near Bleecker-st., Newark, last night, Joseph Burnett, five years old, who was playing with some companions in the street, ran upon the track in front of the car. He was struck and his skull fractured. The boy in ten minutes. His parents live at No. 2 sey-st. The conductor, Thomas McCullough, and the motorman, John Walla, were arrested.

AN ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.

THE WATCHMAN AT POLICE COMMISSIONER M'CLAVE'S LEMBER VARD FINDS A LIGHTED CANDLE CAREFULLY PLACED UNDER THE POARDS.

Another attempt to destroy by fire the lumber vard of Police Commissioner John McClave, between enty-first and Twenty-second sts., west of Eleventhwalking in Twenty-first-st., saw a suspicious light in the lumber yard. They went to the yard office

Investigation disclosed a lighted candle placed at the end of one of the piles of lumber. The candle had been put on a stone, so that its flame might come in contact with the overhanging boards, and it was protected from the wind by the fence. The candle ad burned half away when found. The boards

meant another attempt to barn Commissioner Me Clave's yard. He said there had been no trouble with the workmen, however, and he did not think the attempt could have been made by any one cin ployed in the yard. The matter was referred the police, and a careful watch was kept about the place for the remainder of the night. Commissioner McClave is at Edgewater, N. J.

IN FAVOR OF UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL

THOSE IN FAVOR OF THE WILSON BILL FIGURE OUT A MAJORITY-EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE APPOINTED.

Washington, Aug. 15.-At a meeting called by the emmittee in charge of the bill for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act held to night in the Arlington Hotel, Representativ Rayner, of Maryland, presided. About forty member were present, representing every section of the country. They compared notes, and the meeting felsatisfied that there was a majority in the House of not less than thirty in favor of the Wilson bill. Various subscommittees were appointed to meet

from time to time and report the condition of the An executive committee was also appointed, or which General Tracey, of New York, was elected chairman. This committee will meet in the room of the

House Committee on Naval Affairs to-morrow, and is thus made up; Mesars, Tracey, New-York; Rayne Maryland; Cockran, New-York; Fitch, New-York; Harter, Ohio; Catching, Mississippi; Cobb, Missouri Bynam, Indiana; Sperry, Connecticut; Lapham sota; Barwig, Wisconsin; Cadmus, Ne son, Ohlo; Carnth, Kentucky; Pendleton, West Virginia; Fereman, Illinois; Catchings, New-York; Paterson, Tennessee, and McAleer, Pennsylvania.

SMALLPOX AT FORT HAMILTON.

About two weeks ago John Whislyman, a deserter fro The prisoner was confined in the barracks are result of a court-martial. On Saturday of last he was token sick, and the post surgeon, Dr R. Brown, was called. After a careful examination the physician detected preliminary symptoms of smallpox. The case was reported to Colonel L. L. Langdon, commande the fort, who gave orders to have the patient remove Whislyman grew worse and yesterday mo ing was isolated in a tent about a quarter of a mile eas of the harracks and away from any houses. A guard wa

Heliman was a married man, and his family are spending the summer in the country. On Monday he is said doubtedly brought the discusse with him from Reading are to have written to a brother-in-law that he was not feeling well, and that if he did not go to business that day the brother-in-law should go and see him. The brother-in-law should go and see him. The brother-in-law should go and see him. The brother-in-law found Hellman dead. A doctor pronounced the death as due to heart failure, but it was afterward eaid that a due to heart failure, but it was afterward eaid that a custom and the good sanitary condition of the fort, it is expending of the fort, it is hoped, will prevent an epidemic of the dise

placed near the tent, and no one except the surgeon

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S FALL.

A FINAL ANSWER TO THE PROPOSITION OF THE THOMAS F. OAKES, HENRY C. PAYNE AND HENRY C. ROUSE APPOINTED.

STATEMENTS MADE IN THE COMPLAINT

FRIENDLY ONE TO PROTECT

THE PROPERTY AND ITS

Receivers for the Northern Pacific Railroad sys tem were appointed yesterday in suits begun almost simultaneously in Milwankee and in this city The receivers named in both places were Thomas F. Oakes, of this city; Henry C. Payne, of Mil waukee, and Henry C. Rouse, of Cleveland. appointment in Milwaukee was the original one and a bond of \$500,000 was required there. Under the ancillary in the United States Circuit Court for this district the bond was fixed by Judge Lacombe at \$50,000. The bond had not been filed before the clerk's office was closed ye terday afternoon. H. B. Turner and G. H. Sullivan, representing the plaintiffs, and Henry Stanton for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, went quietly to Judge Lacombe's office early yes terday afternoon, and the order appointing the

receivers was signed by Judge Lacombe and im-

mediately filed in the clerk's office.

Company, of this city: Phillips D. Winston, of Milwaukee, and William C. Sheldon, George R. heldon, William S. P. Prentice, and William C. Sheldon, jr., comprising the firm of W. C. Sheldon appearance by Mr. Stanton as counsel for the railapparent from the manner in which the documents friendly one, and that the officers of the companthe par value of \$50,000, and Sheldon & Co. own 361 10, against which they hold \$240,000 par value of the collateral trust gold notes of the company. There is now a default in paying the re

quired margins on this loan.

The bill of complaint contains an elaborate de of thirty-one tributary roads is given, the roads hundred. The company also controls the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Company, and lease of the long bill of complaint nearly 47,000,000 acres were granted to the company, of which it now owns 38,430,285. It has a capital of \$19,000,000 common and \$36.

A description of the mortgages, aggregating about \$150,000,000, is also given. Since May I Health Officer's representative in Naples sent a the company has issued collateral trust notes to cable message yesterday saying that there was been a marked falling off in the earnings of the company, "occasioned," the complaint says, "in part by the decrease in immigration, in part by the depression in business and the stringeres in the money market, and from other causes. The company, it is said, will not be able to earn its operating expenses, and is not solvent. SOME OF THE ROAD'S OBLIGATIONS.

The company had on May 1, 1893, a floating debt of about \$11,000,000. To cover this it is sued collateral trust notes, depositing securities belonging to the company, and over \$10. 000,000 of these notes were issued. The se carities deposited have, however, greatly declined in value. There is a fleating debt of \$1,000,000 secured partly by Northern Pacific consolidated bonds, bonds of the Chicago and Northern Pacific and stock of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific roads. The price of some of the securities has been rapidly declining, and still declines in value The holders of the notes are calling for new margins, and the company will not be able to respond to the further calls for margins. The securities held as collateral for the loans would not, if now sold, realize enough to pay the

reditors. There will be due on September 1, the complaint states, interest and sinking fund charges, principally on the Pend d'Oreille Division mortgage, \$393,000; rent under the lease of the Wis consin Central, \$152,000, and bills payable, \$349, On October 1 there will be interest, sink ing fund charges, and other payments due to the amount of \$1,127,639, besides some of the floatamount of \$1,127,630, besides some of the floating debt. On November 1 there will be interest and sinking fund charges and collateral trust notes due aggregating \$450,650. On December 1 the interest and sinking fund charges, mainly on the third mortgage, will amount to over \$1,500,000. There are no tunds to pay these large amounts of debts soon to become payable.

The complaint then sets forth the evils which would result from allowing these debts to go to separate judgments in various courts of the country. If judgments were obtained on separate mortgages as due, the result would be disastrous

country. If judgments were obtained on separate mortgages as due, the result would be disastrous. The company owns lands in many States besides the great land grants made by the tovernment. Separate judgments would be obtained against each small parcel of land, there would be a "race of diligence" and an anxious seeking for priority among the creditors. It is largely to protect these great diversified interests that the aid of the court is sought by the appointment of the receivers.

ADMITTING MANY OF THE STATEMENTS OF THE COMPLAINT.

The fact that an application had already been ande in the United States Circuit Court, Seventh Circuit, for the Eastern District of Wis consin, is also stated in the complaint. answer filed on behalf of the company admits many of the facts set forth in the bill of com plaint. The complaint is verified by President Rolston, of the Farmers' Loan and Trest Company, and by W. C. Sheldon, jr., of Sheldon & Co. Turner, McClure & Rolston are the attorneys for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and Sul-livan & Cromwell for Mr. Winston, and for Shel-

don & Co.

The order of Judge Lacombe names Messrs.
Oakes, Payne and Rouse as anellary receivers.
It gives them the usual broad discretion granted in such cases, ordering them to conduct the road and operate it fully, and directing all persons employed by the road in any capacity to obey the orders of the receivers. It authorizes the payment of running expenses, including what may be due for expenses incurred within the last six months. As information had been received that in the proceedings taken early yesterday in the United States Gircuit Court at Milwaukere, a bond of \$500,000 had been required of the receivers under \$500,000 had been required of the receivers under

Continued on Seventh Page.

FIGHTING IN ARGENTINA.

CONGRESS TO PROCLAIM A STATE OF SIEGE.

CONFLICT BETWEEN RADICALS AND TROOPS IN LA PLATA-FLIGHT OF THE PROVIS-

IONAL MINISTERS.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 15.—The Federal Congress
has resolved to proclaim the state of siege throughout Argentina and to promote federal intervention throughout the disturbed provinces of Santa Fe and

A dispatch from La Plata tells of a fight between a Radical crowd and federal troops at the railway station in that city. The civilians fought desperately and did not give way until three of them had been killed and forty others had been wounded. The federal troops are occupying all the public buildings in La Plata. The Radical Provisional Ministers have fled.

London, Aug. 15.-A dispatch received in this by way of Paris says that General Olivera has been appointed Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres in place of General Costa, who was recently deposed by the Radical insurgents, and fled to Montevideo to escape his enemies. The dispatch adds that it is stated in Buenos Ayres that a state of siege will soon be proclaimed throughout the Republic.

troubles in the city of La Plata have not yet nded. Combats between armed men are of freent occurrence in the streets.

This dispatch repeats the same old story about the colitical condition of the Argentine Republic, but gravated that a state of siege may soon be pro-claimed throughout the country. This would be a eneficent measure indeed, but it is not likely, if President Saenz Pena. He is an old man, thorman willing to set aside temporarily, in the sunethods of government which are a consequence of his education. Still, the history of the Argentine cially since the revolution of July, 1890 shows that the Federal Government must employ sterner measures than purely legal ones if it wishes o deliver the republic from the constant revolutionary movements which break out in the differ-

As Senor Pellegrini, the Vice-President under fuarez Celman, and who acted as President in 1800-92, after the latter's overthrow, said in his atest message: "The evils of which we plain have existed from the beginning, and they nust still longer continue to exist, since they have their origin in our social and political organism. President Pena, in his inaugural address of October, INC, urged "every one to work in order to for get the hatred engendered by party divisions." This might have been expected, since he to govern as the representative of national aspiraions and to conciliate the Mitristas as well as the toquistas (the Radicals and the Conservatives). infortunately, the politicians, seeing that the Federal support for this or that party, transferred heir animosities and bloody quarrels to the spheres local governments, and five or six State novements. The President used the Federal forces put an end to some of these local troubles, which dangered the welfare and peace of the Republic dangerous scale that the pacific Senor Saenz Pena nay be driven at last to place the whole country inder a state of siege. The only question in this case is whether or not his timid and vacillating character will permit him to apply sternly the measures of public safety which his honesty and intelligence may impel him to proclaim.

CHOLERA APPEARS IN BERLIN. THREE POLISH LABORERS DIE FROM THE

PLAGUE Berlin, Aug. 15.-Three Polish laborers died of cholera in the eastern quarter of this city to-day.

SWINDURNE ISLAND PATIENTS IMPROVING. Island for two days. The cholera patients on Swinburne Island are recovering rapidly and, with period of detention has almost expired, and Dr. Jenkins said in a bulletin issued last night, that ne thinks that no new cases will develop. The

A SEAT GAINED BY THE CONSERVATIVES. London, Aug. 15.-An election was held in the Hereford parliamentary district to-day to fill the seat left vacant by the retirement of William H. Grenfell, Gladstonian, who retired because he disapproved of the Government's attitude toward silver and of the admission of Irishmen to the Imperial Parliament. The seat was won to-day by Radcliffe Cooke, Conservative, who received 1,504 votes, against L490 cast for Sir Joseph Pulley, Glad-stonian. The Gladstonian majority at the last gen-eral election was 127.

QUEEN VICTORIA GOES YACHTING. Cowes, Aug. 15.-Queen Victoria is enjoying the alth. She took a short cruise on the royal

YUNG YU REACHES SAN FRANCISCO,

HE IS THE NEW CHINESE MINISTER-HIS SUITE CONSISTS OF ONLY SEVENTY-EIGHT PERSONS. San Francisco, Aug. 15 (special),-Such ko-towing en-drinking and gorgeous costumes of rainbow s there were at the mail pier to day have not been seen there before for many a year. All this was o celebrate the arrival by the steamer Gaelic of Yung Yo, the new Chinese Minister to the United States Yang Yu is one of China's "400," one of Li Hung hang's right bowers. He brought a suite comprising eventy-eight persons, all dressed in the richest silks All wore flowing skirts that covered their tightly wrapped silken trousers, which ranged color from royal purple to salmon yellow and per

before the steamer arrived. When the Consul was led into the presence of the new Minister, the latter's private cabin, the ceremony was elabo rate. Both prostrated themselves until the tips of their tin pan hats touched the floor.

The new Minister Is about forty-five years old. He has never been here before, and does not speak English. He is short and stout, with a round, intellient face, with mustache and goatec. His dress was similar to the others, except that his turban is tipped off with a big red button, with half a dozen black feath-ers stack in one side of it. The party made a big seesa-tion as they drove through the streets in forty car-nages. They will go over the Union Pacific to Wash-

UNKNOWN WOMAN'S SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK Three pistol shots were heard in Central Park, not far from the old blind well, on a line with Ninety seventh st., about 10 a. m. yesterday, and a little later a watchman in the employ of the Department of Public Works named McAvov found an unconscious weman lying beside one of the paths in that part of the Park. She looked like a poor German, about thirty years old. She apparently had shot herself three times in the right side of the head with a cheap revolver, which lay on the ground within easy

reach of her hand. She was still breathing. The woman was removed in an ambulance to the Presbyterian Hospital. She did not regain conscious ness, and died in the hospial half an hour after noo contained three cents, one of them a Canadian coin a lock of yellow hair, which apparently had been cu from a child's head; a pressed flower wrapped in a piece of red paper, several tickets which had been ob-tained at a tea store, and a receipted bill for some goods which had been purchased at the store of L. C. Tuffs & Co., dealers in mouldings, at No. 119 Elm-st., on April 16, 1891. No information about the woman could be obtained by inquiry at the store.

AN INDIANA NATIONAL BANK CLOSED.

Attien, Ind., Aug. 15.-Luck of currency enus terday. The assets are \$136,000, liabilities, \$30,000. Depositors will be paid in full, though inconvenience will be caused by the tying up of funds belonging to merchants.

THE BEHRING SEA VERDICT.

AMERICA PRACTICALLY WINS.

TECHNICAL POINTS DECIDED IN FAVOR OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A CLOSE SEASON AND A PROTECTED ZONE.

THE CLAIM OF THE UNITED STATES TO EL CLUSIVE JURISDICTION IN BEHRING SEA DE-

NIED, BUT STRINGENT REGULATIONS

FOR THE PROTECTION OF SEALS ADOPTED-THE USE OF STEAM VESSELS, FIREARMS AND

DEN .- AMERICAN

Paris, Aug. 15 .- The decision of the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration was given out at 11:07 o'clock this morning. The five points of Article VI. of the American claims are decided

against the United States. The tribunal adopted regulations establishing a close season in Behring Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, to begin on May 31, and to end on July 31. A protected zone, extending for sixty miles around the islands, is also established. Pelagic sealing is to be allowed outside this zone in Behring Sea after August 1. The use of

firearms, nets, explosives and steam vessels in

sealing is forbidden. The consensus of opinion among the American agents and counsel is that though technical success rests with Great Britain on legal points, on practical grounds the victory is to the United States, as the arbitration was entered upon to preserve the seals, and the decision achieves that

The award, after specifying the nine regulations, quotes the British statement of tests regarding searches and seizures in Behring Set, ab indorsed by American counsel and pronounced by the arbitrators to be true. It closes with these We, Paron de Courcel, Lord Hannen, John

M. Harlan, Sir John S. D. Thompson, John T.

Morgan, Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta and Gregers W. W. Gram, the respective minorities not withdrawing their votes, do declare this to be the final decision and award in writing of this Tribunal, in accordance with the treaty made in duplicate at Paris and signed by us on the 15th of August, 1893." In bidding the members of the Tribunal goodby Baron de Courcel expressed great satisf

tion with the proceedings of the Tribunal, and remarked the exceptional harmony and good feeling which prevailed throughout their deliberations. Sir Charles Russell, British counsel, and Charles H. Tupper, British agent, have gone to London. All the Englishmen connected with the tribunal

decision, and apparently are disappointed because it was not more unfavorable to the United States. JUSTICE HARLAN GRATIFIED

are exceedingly reticent in their opinions of the

Justice Harlan expressed the opinion this evening that the regulations established by the tribunal would check pelagic scaling, and thus go far toward accomplishing one of the chief aims of the United States. The general result of the arbitration, he thought, was far in advance of anything that the United States had demanded The members of the tribunal reserved the right to prepare and file individual opinions in the case at any time before January 1.

John W. Foster, American agent before tribunal, said that under the decision of the tribunal no pelagic sealing can now be carried on between May 1 and July 31. After that time such sealing may be prosecuted in Behring Sea with spears at a distance of sixty miles from the This decision limits pelugic sealing to narrow bounds. Mr. Foster said he ti the restrictions would render pelagic sealing unprofitable. The provision for a close season will not only prevent pelegic hunting during three out of the four months when it can be said to be very profitable, but will break the scaling season. The two forces of scalers suspend operations during the best part of the summer. The decision leaves the right to hunt seals in the North Pacific from January to May. The weather during three-fourths of that period is very unfavorable, and the catches then made are always small. It also leaves the right to hunt seals in parts of Behring Sca after July, which means for a period of about twenty-five days, after the expiration of which rough weather compels the hunters to leave the sea. During these twentyfive days the hunters can neither come within sixty miles of the Pribyloff Islands nor use any weapon except spears. Though the Indians are permitted to hunt seals along the coast from canoes, the catch always made by them is small.

AN ADVANTAGEOUS SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Foster added: "True, the United States have not obtained all they contended for, since they demanded the total prohibition of pelagic sealing, but the regulations now made are much better than those Mr. Blaine vainly offered to Lord Salisbury in 1800 as a settlement. Mr Plaine then proposed as the sole restriction of pelagic scaling to prohibit it within sixty miles of the Pribyloff, Islands. The present settlement is also more advantageous than the one proposed by Mr. Bayard in 1888, as he asked no prote for the seals during May and June. It has since been found that the operations of the pelagic hunters were most destructive to pregnant s during these two months."

Major Williams, one of the American attaches, said that the result of the regulations would probably be the abandonment of the Canadian pelagic hunting, as it will not pay under the restrictions

imposed. Justice Harlan will proceed at once to Switzerland to prepare his opinion. He will sail with his family for America probably on September 27. Senator Morgan will leave Paris on Thursday and will sail on the steamship New-York

from Southampton on Saturday. MEETING OF THE ARBITRATORS.

At 9 o'clock this morning the seven arbitrators held a private session in a room used by the officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs at the Quai d'Orsai. At 11 o'clock the arbitrators reassembled in the room in the Foreign Office in which the public sessions of the Tribunal had been held.

Baron de Courcel, the president of the Tribunal. then delivered to the agents of the United States and Great Britain original copies of the decision signed by all the arbitrators. Baron de Cource afterward addressed the arbitrators, saying that he recognized the great value of arbitration as cause of peace between nations. He expressed the opinion that every international arbitration renders war less probable, and said he looked forward to the time in the near future when it would be the rule and not the exception to settle ternational differences in this way.

Senator John T. Morgan, one of the America arbitrators, and Lord Hannen, one of the arb tors appointed by Great Britain, responded to Baron de Courcel, declaring that they recipro-cated the sentiments expressed by him, and recog-nized the hospitality extended by France to the arbitrators. The session terminated amid mutual congratulations and expressions of good feeling.

Continued on Seventh Page.